

Revolutionary War Timeline

Patriot/ Rebels/ Whigs: Americans that wanted to break away from English rule

Loyalist/ Tory: Americans loyal to the British crown

February 10, 1763: Treaty of Paris ends the French & Indian War- creates war debt for England

April 5, 1764: Sugar Act- British tax on sugar, molasses, and rum

March 22, 1765: Stamp Act - British tax on all legal documents & newspapers

October 1768: British troops occupy Boston

March 5, 1770: Boston Massacre - 5 Colonists killed, 10 wounded

May 10, 1773: Tea Act - taxed tea, raised money for the East India Tea Company

December 16, 1773: Boston Tea Party - Colonists dressed as Mohawk Indians dumped 340 chests of tea into Boston Harbor

September 5- October 26, 1774: First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia, PA

April 19, 1775: Battles of Lexington & Concord (Massachusetts) - Patriot victories - “shot heard ‘round the world’- *Start of the American Revolution*

November 19-22, 1775: Ninety Six (South Carolina) - 1st land battle in the South - tie

February 27, 1776: Moore’s Creek Bridge (North Carolina) - Patriot victory

June 28, 1776: Fort Moultrie (Charleston harbor, South Carolina) - Patriot victory

July 4, 1776: Congress adopted the *Declaration of Independence*

December 26, 1776: Washington crossed the Delaware River to surprise Hessians (Germans) at Trenton, NJ

September 26, 1777: British army occupied Philadelphia (Pennsylvania) - Congress moved to Lancaster then York, PA

October 17, 1777: End of the Saratoga Campaign (New York) - major Patriot victory - turning point of the war

Winter of 1777-1778: Patriot Army wintered at Valley Forge (Pennsylvania) - harsh conditions - Army trained

February 6, 1778: France joined the American cause. Because of this, the Britain moved the War South to gain support from Southern Loyalists.

December 29, 1778: Savannah, Georgia fell to the British Army.

September 16- October 18, 1779: Siege of Savannah (Georgia) - Patriots failed to retake the city.

May 12, 1780: Charleston, South Carolina fell to the British Army.

August 16, 1780: Battle of Camden (South Carolina) - British victory

October 7, 1780: Battle of Kings Mountain (South Carolina) - Patriot victory

January 17, 1781: *Battle of Cowpens (South Carolina) - Patriot victory*

March 15, 1781: Battle of Guilford Courthouse (North Carolina) - British victory

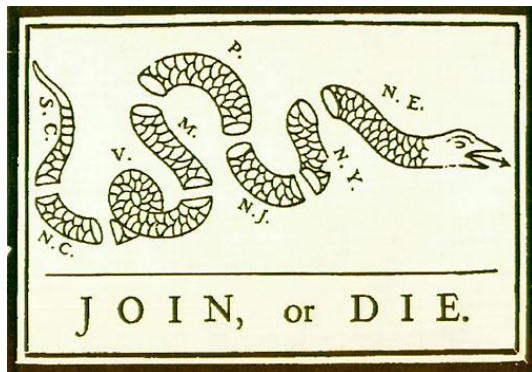
May 22- June 18, 1781: Siege of Ninety Six (South Carolina) - British victory

October 19, 1781: British surrendered to Patriots at Yorktown, Virginia

September 3, 1783: Treaty of Paris signed- *American Revolution ends!*

September 17, 1787: United States Constitution signed (adopted)

Did You Know?



Cartoon by Benjamin Franklin in his Pennsylvania Gazette, May 9, 1754.

- In this drawing by Benjamin Franklin, each section of the snake is labeled with the name of a British colony, except New England's 4 states are counted as 1 and Delaware and Georgia are left off. So there are only 8 sections instead of the traditional 13 colonies shown. Franklin's point was how the colonies were not connected and must come together. The legend was that a cut snake could be put back together

- Prince Easterbrook was a former slave who fought at the Battle of Lexington and was one of the last wounded during the battle.

- Reverend Jonas Clark's church members were both black and white and served at the Battle of Lexington together.

- Crispus Attucks was a former runaway slave and was killed during the Boston Massacre in 1770.

- There were several women (white and black) who actively served in the Revolution.

- The total number of Patriots killed or wounded during the American Revolution was near 50,000. The British suffered roughly 20,000 killed and wounded. Many Germans deserted and stayed in America to form new lives.